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Rural District Council of Maidstone

Annual Report for the Year
1952

ON

THE HEALTH OF THE
MAIDSTONE RURAL DISTRICT

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

P. JACOB GAFFIKIN,

M.C., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF MAIDSTONE

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P. Jacob Gaffikin, M.C.,
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Maidstone Rural District

To:- The Chairman & Members of the Maidstone Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman & Gentlemen.

I present to you the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Maidstone Rural District, for the Year 1952.

Although it has fallen to me to prepare this Report and present it to you, it is really the Report for the year before I became your Medical Officer and the information in it refers to events and conditions in the time of my predecessor. It has not been easy to collect the information required or to disentangle the records which were formerly combined for the Weald of Kent area, but I have done what was possible to produce a Report which would give you a picture of the sanitary conditions in your District and for any shortcomings, I must ask your indulgence.

The health of the Rural District during 1952 has been good and I am glad to say that there has been no serious epidemic of infectious disease. Measles and whooping-cough were prevalent in the year. This was a visitation shared by the adjoining districts and I am glad to say that there were no fatal cases from either infection. I have the satisfaction of reporting that the maternal death rate is "Nil"; may this happy position be long continued. One case of polio-mylitis occurred during the year and I am glad to say that the patient recovered.

The services which the Council provides in the collection and disposal of refuse and in the emptying of cess-pits have developed and are much appreciated in the District. These services are under the supervision of your Surveyor. The hoppickers encampments have been improved and there has been progress in the reconditioning of houses, but the shortage of housing is still a problem. Extension of the main water supply in some areas and the provision of main drainage and sewage disposal in the larger villages remain as difficulties to be overcome and closely bound up with these problems is the pollution of our rivers and streams.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Council for the welcome which I received when I assumed office as your Medical Officer on January 1st 1953 and also to express my appreciation of the co-operation I have had from my colleagues on the Staff of your Authority.

I have the Honour to be,

Your obedient Servant.

P. JACOB GAFFIKIN,
Medical Officer of Health.

13 Tonbridge Road,
MAIDSTONE.

September 8th., 1953

Section "A"

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area	34,709 acres
Estimated Resident Population 1952	18,290
Number of inhabited houses, (according to rate books) end of 1952	5,637
Rateable value	£101,601
Sum represented by a penny rate	£408

Extracts from Vital Statistics

		Total	Male	Female
Live births	Legitimate	<u>262</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>126</u>
	Illegitimate	<u>13</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>
	Total	275	141	134

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	Crude	14.48	Corrected	14.62
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Still Births	5	3	2
Rate per 1,000 Births (live & still)		17.06.	

Deaths

Deaths from all causes	218	110	108
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Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	Crude	11.9	Corrected	9.75
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Deaths from puerperal causes. (Headings of the Registrar-General's Short List)	Rate per 1000 total births
29 Puerperal sepsis	Nil
30 Other puerperal causes	Nil

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age	
All infants, per 1000 live births	36.36
Legitimate infants, per 1,000 live births	38.16
Illegitimate infants, per 1000 live illegitimate births	76.92

Deaths from measles (all ages)	nil
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Deaths from cancer (all ages)	45
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Cancer death rate per 1,000 estimated resident population 2.46

Deaths from whooping-cough (All ages)	Nil.
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Deaths from diarrhoea	Nil.
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General Provision of Health Services in the Area

In the past years, in the Maidstone Rural District, the provision of Health Services, such as clinics, welfare centres, the midwifery service and the school medical service was the province of the County Council, while hospital provision was secured partly by the voluntary hospitals and partly by the existence of the County Hospitals, the exception being the hospital accommodation for infectious disease, which was a responsibility of the local authorities.

Under the arrangements which came into force on the "Appointed Day" with the establishment of the National Health Service, all the hospitals, including those for infectious diseases, are now administered by the Regional Hospital Board, through the local Hospital Management Committee, while the clinics, and the school medical service, with the provision of accommodation for the aged and infirm, not in need of hospital care, remain as the responsibility of the County Councils.

For the conduct of Health services, which must of necessity require a personal and individual knowledge and contact I venture the opinion that so large an area as a County and so remote a body as a County Council, could not form the ideal unit, and that, for local health administration, it is desirable that smaller health authorities should be created, by the combination of local districts, grouped according to geographical convenience or economic interdependence and by the delegation to such smaller authorities of day-to-day routine administration of the services, with the retention of general direction and policy in the hands of the County Authority and general guidance and direction from the central government. Such delegation would seem likely to be effective and to have the great advantage of retaining as a factor in local government, the local pride and patriotism which have been so valuable in the past and have evoked so much devoted service in local affairs.

Some existing authorities are of course too small to provide the requisite staff and resources, and this difficulty is easily overcome by the combination of adjacent authorities for health administration. I rejoice that this has been possible with the four authorities which I now have the honour to serve and I am grateful that it has been agreed that I should serve as the Medical Officer of Health of the four Councils.

Section "C"

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Water Supply

The supply of water in the Maidstone Rural District is for a large part from the mains of the Water Companies and the supplies are obtained from the sources and bore-holes belonging to these Companies. The quality of the water supplied by these Companies has been consistently good and the quantities adequate, though the local waters are somewhat hard. Chemical analyses and bacteriological examinations have been carried out and the results are consistently good and in addition to the results of samples taken by your Officers, I also get the results of samples of the water supplied by these Companies in the areas of the other Authorities, so that the number of such examinations is large. The bacteriological examinations have proved satisfactory and as an additional safeguard, the water is subjected to chemical treatment before issue and a high degree of bacteriological purity is obtained. All the hoppickers camps in your District are now supplied with mains water.

While most of the Rural District has the advantage of a piped main supply, some parts of the area are still without such advantages and are dependent for their water on wells and springs. Most of the wells are shallow wells and these are very liable to be contaminated. Of the samples of raw water taken, 55% were bacteriologically unsatisfactory and 50% were unsatisfactory on chemical analysis. This is a disquieting state of affairs and I would particularly call attention to the area of Hunton Hilltop where the inhabitants have to rely on rain water or on wells. These supplies are very unsatisfactory being unreliable in quantity and, in quality, a source of constant risk.

Scavenging. The refuse collection service in the area, which is the care of the Surveyor has continued to work satisfactorily and there has been an increased amount of refuse collected and of material for salvage. One benefit deriving from the collection of refuse is the improved condition of the ditches, woods and copses in the district, but though this has been obtained, I must call attention to the needless disfiguring of the countryside with litter and rubbish. Surely it is not too much to expect that visitors to our beauty-spots should make every effort to avoid leaving unwelcome traces of their visits. Disposal of the refuse is by tipping and if any of the Council members have occasion to visit Braintree in Essex, I suggest that they should see the playing field that has been created for the local schools, on what was originally waste land liable to constant flooding, by the method of "Controlled tipping".

Drainage and sewerage. The need for improved drainage and for extended provision for sewage disposal exists in many of the parishes and progress in this matter is delayed, mainly by financial considerations. The suggested provision of means of sewage disposal for the area around Watlington, for which a joint committee with our neighbours of the Malling Rural District was established, has not made much progress and schemes in other areas are regarded as more pressing, but this improvement should not be deferred indefinitely. The emptying of the cesspits is controlled by the Surveyor. The larger proportion of the houses in the District are equipped with Water Closets discharging into cess-pits, or with pail closets, but I have not any accurate figures of the number of each type of sanitary convenience.

Rivers and streams.

There is still pollution of some of the rivers and streams in the Rural District and in places this is serious and is becoming more urgent. I trust that the extension of main drainage and the provision of adequate means of purifying sewage and securing satisfactory effluents from existing disposal works will produce a needed improvement. The Rivers Authority which has been set up will have a vast amount of surveying and investigation to do, in order that the rivers and streams in the County may be safeguarded.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Your Chief Sanitary Inspector has furnished the following Report on the work of his Department during the year:-

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

Housing.

Houses inspected.....	546
Re-visits to houses.....	382
Drains inspected.....	664
Re-visits to drains.....	398
Overcrowding.....	5

Food and Water

Visits under clean food requirements.....	39
Slaughter houses and Meat Inspection.....	76
Water Supplies.....	73
Milk and Dairies.....	188
Re: Food and Drugs Acts.....	173

<u>Infectious Disease</u>	95
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General

Accumulations.....	25
Knackers Yard inspected.....	6
Keeping of animals.....	13
House vans and camping sites.....	64
Hoppickers camps.....	329
Factories Acts.....	74
Shops Acts.....	62
Rodent Control (not Rodent Operator).....	<u>46</u>

- Total visits 1952.....3158

GENERAL STATISTICS

Notices

Informal Notices Completed.....	82
Informal Notices served but not completed.....	10
Statutory Notices served.....	4
Statutory Notices not completed.....	3

Housing Defects

Walls and ceilings repaired.....	56
Ceiling joists repaired.....	1
Walls repointed or rendered.....	8
Dampness remedied.....	43
Provision of damp proof course.....	1
Roofs repaired.....	26
Chimney stacks and fillets repaired.....	17
Gutters and Rainwater pipes repaired or replaced.....	9
Windows and doors repaired.....	44
Sashcords replaced.....	4
Staircases repaired.....	6
Repairs to solid or wood floors.....	18
Provision of new sinks.....	7
Repairs or replacements of stoves or fireplaces.....	10
Addition of lighting or ventilation.....	31
Skirting boards replaced or repaired.....	3
Paving repaired.....	2
External painting.....	1
Treatment of woodwork infested with beetle.....	3

Drainage

New drainage system provided.....	2
Choked drains cleared.....	2
Cesspools cleansed, repaired or built.....	13
New gullies provided.....	2
Pail closets cleansed or provided.....	5
Waste pipes repaired or replaced.....	2
Privies repaired or converted.....	2
Water closets provided.....	18
Flushing cisterns provided or repaired.....	4
Broken ventilation pipes replaced.....	1
Septic Tanks reconditioned.....	1
Proper rainwater disposal provided.....	2
Connections made to Public Sewers.....	22

Licensed Premises

Provision of new urinals.....	2
Provision of new W.C.s.....	2

GENERAL STATISTICS

Continued

Infectious Diseases

Notifications received.....	333
Visits made by Sanitary Inspectors.....	95
Number of rooms disinfected.....	19
Patients removed to isolation hospital.....	19

Slaughterhouses

Number of licensed S.H.L in use.....	2
Number of premises limewashed.....	2
Number of inspections.....	7

Food Premises.

Number of inspections.....	59
Number of premises cleansed.....	13

Section "C" continued

Following is a Table showing the inspections made of Factories and Workshops and showing the defects found, the action taken and the results:-

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

<u>PREMISES</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>INSPECTION</u>	<u>NOTICES SERVED</u>	<u>NOTICES COMPLIED WITH</u>	<u>COURT ACTION REQUIRED</u>
Factories with Mechanical Power	52	57	8	6	-
Factories without Mechanical Power	15	17	1	1	-
<u>TOTALS</u>	67	74	9	7	-

NOTE:- Factories with mechanical power only sections 7 and 34 of The Factories Act, 1937, are enforceable by Local Authorities.

Factories without mechanical power sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 34 are enforceable by Local Authorities.

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS

<u>FACTORIES ACT SECTION</u>	<u>WORK REQUIRED</u>	<u>NO.</u>
1.	Thoroughly cleanse Premises or Sanitary accommodation.	2
2.	Abate overcrowding.	-
3.	Regulate Temperature.	-
4.	Improve ventilation.	-
6.	Improve Floor Drainage.	-
7.	Provision of Sanitary Conveniences	4
34.	Requirements for issue of Fire certificate	9
TOTAL		15

Section "D"

HOUSING

)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts).....	546
)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.....	828
<hr/>		
.	Number of dwelling houses found to be dangerous or injurious to health so as to be unfit for human habitation	32
.	Number of houses dealt with under Section 11 Housing Act:-	
	(a) Reconditioned.....	12
	(b) Demolished.....	6
.	Number of houses inspected, found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.....	96
.	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority.....	82
.	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of formal statutory action by Local Authority..	1

Rural Housing Survey.

During the year all Category 5 houses were re-inspected and the total number reduced from 243 to 161. The original total of Category 5 when the survey was completed in November 1949 was 277, but this had been reduced to 243 by reconditioning or demolition instigated by this department.

Summary

Total Cat. 5 before re-inspection	243
Re-inspection data:-	
Upgraded to Category 1.....	10
Upgraded to Category 2.....	17
Upgraded to Category 3.....	49
Demolished.....	6
	<hr/>
Total Cat. 5 after re-inspection	161

Rural Housing Survey Totals:-

Category 1	houses.....	1183
Category 2	houses.....	1034
Category 3	houses.....	1099
Category 5	houses.....	161
		<hr/>
<u>TOTAL</u>		3477
		<hr/>

CAMPING SITES AND CARAVANS

Number of licensed sites in district.....	3
Number of camp licences issued.....	3
Number of caravans licensed.....	2
Number of caravan licences expired.....	1
Number of new applications made for caravan licences.....	2
Number of new applications turned down.....	2

HOP-PICKERS CAMPS

Total number of Hop-pickers camps in use.....	97
Total number of huts.....	5734
Estimated number of pickers during season.....	23000

The hop-picking season lasted approximately:-

1st September to 20th September

During the year 329 inspections were made and it was found that a very high standard for such camps has been maintained.

131 new huts were erected and a similar number demolished.

All camps now have a piped water supply and most huts have a concrete or impervious floor provided.

6 camps were visited during the season by Air Vice Marshal Murphy, doctor from the Ministry of Health, and he was very satisfied with the condition of the camps.

RODENT CONTROL

Summary of Inspections and Treatments:-

Number of Premises treated.....	1,290
Number of visits for all purposes.....	4,899
Number of Farms surveyed.....	133

It has been estimated that over 2,300 rats have been killed by our operator's treatments.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

There are 13 premises in the district where hot meals are served and during the year 38 inspections were made.

On most occasions verbal notice only was required for any small defects requiring correction. Only one written intimation was made and all works required were done to the satisfaction of this department.

Generally, a very high standard is set by the Cafes of the district.

Section "E"

Inspection and Supervision of Food and Water

WATER SUPPLY

Samples Taken:-

A total number of 29 samples were taken and the following results obtained:-

Bacteriological Samples

TYPE OF WATER	NO: OF SAMPLES	R E S U L T S		
		SATISFACTORY	UNSATISFACTORY	% OF TOTAL
MAIN	15	14	1	6.7%
RAW	11	5	6	55%

Chemical samples

TYPE OF WATER	NO: OF SAMPLES	R E S U L T S		
		SATISFACTORY	UNSATISFACTORY	% OF TOTAL
MAIN	-	-	-	-
RAW	4	2	2	50%

Note on Results:-

It can be seen from results that the condition of wells in this district is very bad. Most well water is from a shallow source of supply and this supply is readily contaminated.

The worst area for water supply is the Hunton Hilltop district where there is no source of mains supply.

FOOD INSPECTION

Meat A summary of all carcasses examined is given below:-

CARCASSES	PIGS	CALVES	COWS	SHEEP & LAMBS
Number examined	97	6	1	12
Carcasses condemned	1	-	-	-
% of Total	1.03%	-	-	-
Carcasses in which a portion was condemned including organs	5	-	-	2
% of Total	5.15%	-	-	16.66%

FOOD CONDEMNED

Fresh Meat.....353 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Tinned Meat..... 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

OTHER FOODS

Tinned Condensed Milk..... 8 lbs.
TOTAL WEIGHT 386 lbs.

NOTE:- Most of the pigs inspected were for Pig Clubs, and, therefore, the standard is very high.

ICE CREAM

There are 56 premises registered in the district for the sale of ice cream, and all of these sell well known proprietary brands. Of the three producers two have closed their premises entirely, and the last produces only a little during the summer months. His premises have been inspected several times and found satisfactory.

NO: OF SAMPLES	METHYLENE BLUE TEST GROUP	PATHOGENIC ORGANISMS
40	1	-
13	2	-
3	3	-
1	4	-
57	TOTAL	

All Group 3 & 4 samples were followed by immediate further samples and investigation, and following samples were found satisfactory. On no occasion was any negligence in storage or handling suspected.



MILK AND DAIRIES

DAIRIES Details of Registrations and Licences are given below:-

Dairies Registered..... 16
Distribution (ex: Dairies)..... 15

31

Dealers Licences

Sterilised..... 23
Tuberculin Tested..... 11
Pasteurised..... 11

45

Supplementary Licences

Sterilised..... 3
Tuberculin Tested..... 3
Pasteurised..... 3

9

Milk Sampling - (Bacteriological)

GRADE	NO: OF SAMPLES	UNSATISFACT- ORY SAMPLES	% OF- TOTAL
Raw	2	1	50%
Sterilised	10	--	--
Tuberculin Tested	11	1	9.1%
Pasteurised	25	2	8%
TOTALS	48	4	9.1%

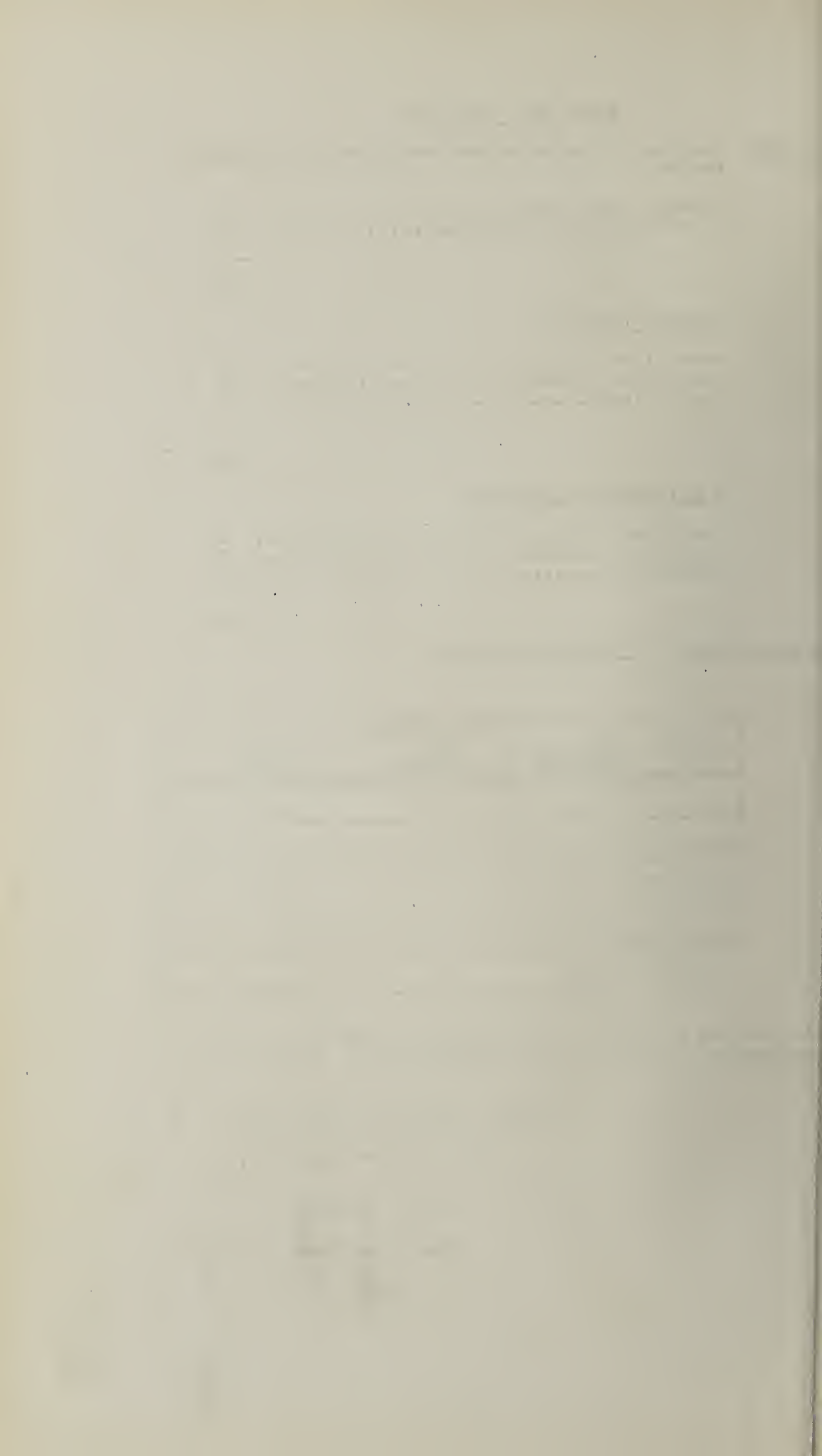
Not included in the above is one sample/^{taken}for a biological examination. No tuberculin organisms were found.

I am, Mr. Chairman & Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D.T. SEDGWICK

Senior Sanitary Inspector.



Inspection and Control of Food. The details of the inspection of meat, of the sampling of milk, with the results of bacteriological examinations of ice cream and of other foods, will be found in the Tables furnished by the Chief Sanitary Inspector. During the year, 38 inspections were made of cafes and restaurants. The change in the habits of the population by which much greater use is made of ready-cooked and prepared foods and the greater recourse which is made to cafes, canteens and restaurants, with the additional fact that much of our food is now transported from long distances, has increased the risk of food poisoning, but the risk of contamination is greater at the point where the food is finally prepared and served than in the factories and warehouses. Scrupulous care is needed among all those whose duty is the handling of food or who are engaged in its preparation and education of food handlers and canteen workers in the elementary rules of hygiene is very desirable. There is an improvement in the wrapping of bread and the packaging of foods, and the methods of display of food in shops tends to lessen the risk of contamination, though further improvement could be obtained in this direction and the public can help in this matter and assist in their own protection, by avoiding shops where food is not protected and is exposed to contamination.

During the year, 5 cases of food poisoning were notified, but I am glad to say that there was no serious outbreak and that none of the cases proved fatal.

Section "F"

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Disease

During 1952, the only notifiable disease of which there was any great incidence was measles of which there were 182 cases and scarlet fever, for which 66 notifications were received. The figure for scarlet fever shows an increase over 1951 but the total of cases of measles is much less than in the preceding year, in which there was a severe and prolonged outbreak, of which the 1952 incidence is probably a continuation. No comparable outbreak of measles had been noted since 1943 and it is probable that the child population had a large percentage of the susceptible, who had never had the disease, and this heavy incidence was shared by the neighbouring districts. The parishes with the heaviest incidence were Yalding and Nettlestead. One case of polio-myelitis was notified and the deaths from notifiable disease were confined to cases of pneumonia. Again, the Rural District is in the happy position of having been free from diphtheria. Immunisation, which has been pressed with such vigour, has had the result of banishing what was formerly a recurrent and ever-present dread and my fear is that now a generation may arise which, knowing nothing of the terrors of diphtheria, may neglect the precaution of maintaining a high rate of immunisation among the young children and that this disease, which is now held in check, may reappear. In the following Tables, I give the notifications of infectious disease and Tables showing the numbers immunised against diphtheria and vaccinated against small-pox during the year with a Table showing the number of children under 15 years of age who had completed the course of immunisation between January 1st 1938 and December 31st 1952. These figures have been kindly supplied to me by the County Medical Officer but the absence of diphtheria from the Table of Notifications is the best proof of the success of the immunisation campaign.

Recent events have shown how easily small-pox can be introduced into this country from abroad and the need for efficient accination. I hope that the public will realise the increased risk which modern high-speed transport has created and will be ready and willing to use the protection which vaccination can provide.

I give below, in tabular form, details of the cases of notifiable diseases, other than Tuberculosis, which occurred in the Rural District during 1952.

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	66	-
Whooping Cough	24	-
Measles	182	-
Pneumonia	20	6
Dysentery	1	-
Erysipelas	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	-
Acute Polio-Myelitis	1	-
Food Poisoning	5	-
Totals...	303	6



IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA AND VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX, 1952

The following is a return of (A) the number of children resident in the Rural District of Maidstone who were immunised against diphtheria and (B) the number of persons who were vaccinated against smallpox, during the year ended 31st December, 1952:-

(A) DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Year of Birth	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	Total
Primary Inoculations	16	169	24	6	3	5	6	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	236
Reinforcing Inoculations	-	-	-	1	2	76	32	5	4	7	1	1	-	1	1	131

(B) VACCINATION

Year of Birth	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	Before 1938	TOTAL
Primary Vaccination	126	71	5	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	217
Re-Vaccination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	46	47



IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, 1952

The following is a return of the number of children under the age of 15 years on 31st December, 1952, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e., at any time since January, 1938).

Year of birth	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	TOTAL
	128	179	225	284	212	272	256	225	221	446	478	234	246	194	16	3616

MALIGNANT DISEASE

During the year, the number of deaths from malignant disease was 45 the cancer death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population 2.46. I regret that I am unable to give the apportionment of these deaths in age-groups and no information is available as to the incidence of cancer in any particular occupation.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

- (i) Total number of cases notified during the year Nil.
- (ii) Number of cases in which:-
- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-----|
| (a) | Vision lost | --- |
| (b) | Vision impaired | --- |
| (c) | Treatment continuing at end of year | --- |

TUBERCULOSIS

The following cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year.

Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
Male	Female	Male	Female
3	4	3	3

Deaths from Tuberculosis were as under:-

Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
Male	Female	Male	Female
1	1	-	-

Total 2.

DEATHS, 1952

CAUSES OF DEATH	M.	F.
ALL CAUSES	110	108
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-
7. Acute Polio-myelitis	-	-
8. Measles	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	2
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	3
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	12	15
15. Leukaemia aleukaemia	1	-
16. Diabetes	-	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	23	22
18. Coronary disease, angina	13	8
19. Hypertension with heart disease	4	2
20. Other circulatory disease	6	2
21. Other heart disease	13	17
22. Influenza	-	-
23. Pneumonia	3	3
24. Bronchitis	6	3
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	3	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	23
33. Motor vehicle accidents	2	-
34. All other accidents	1	1
35. Suicide	-	-
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	1

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Analysis of Mortality for 1952

	Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.										Rate per each 1,000 Live Births.		
		Live Births	Still Births		All Causes	Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever.	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 yrs.	Total deaths under 1 year.
England and Wales	15.3	22.6		11.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.86	1.53	2.61	0.01	0.04	1.1	27.6
160 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	16.9	24.6		12.1	0.00	-	10.11	1.75	2.74	0.01	0.04		1.3	31.2
160 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000-50,000 at 1951 Census)	15.5	22.0		11.2	0.00	0.00	8.49	1.58	2.57	0.03	0.04		0.5	25.8
London Administrative County	17.6	19.2		12.6	0.01	-	9.23	1.56	1.66	0.01	0.05		0.7	23.8
Middstone Rural District	14.48	17.06		9.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.36

21.

Maternal Mortality in England & Wales.

Intermediate List No. and Cause.	No. of Deaths.	Rates per 1,000 total of Births (Live & Still)	Rates per million women aged 15 - 40
115 Sepsis of pregnancy, child- birth and the puerperium	61	0.09	-
(Abortion with toxaemia	13	0.02	1
116 { Other toxaemias of pregnancy (and the puerperium	147	0.21	-
117 Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	59	0.09	-
118 Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxaemia	31	0.04	3
119 Abortion with sepsis	47	0.07	5
120 Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	138	0.20	-

MAIDSTONE RURAL DISTRICT

	<u>Puerperal Infections.</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Total</u>
er 1,000 Total Births	Nil	Nil	Nil

G E N E R A L S U M M A R Y

Estimated Resident Population	18,290
Area (acres)	34,709
Persons per acre	0.527
Annual Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	14.48
Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population	11.9
Births - Male 141 Female 134 Total	275
Deaths - Male 110 Female 108 Total	218
Excess of Births over Deaths	57
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate	.109
Cancer Death Rate per 1,000 Population	2.46

Parish	Number of Houses according to Rate Books - December 1952 (Computed)	Area (acres)	Population (estimated)
Barming	173	899	542
Bearsted	888	626	2630
Boughton Monchelsea	380	2820	1210
East Farleigh	465	1701	1540
West Farleigh	147	1107	511
Hunton	217	2075	773
Linton	244	1961	925
Loose	461	663	1580
Marden	787	7749	2522
Nettlestead	180	1304	515
Otham	120	955	440
Staplehurst	664	5897	2046
Teston	150	520	536
Yalding	761	6432	2520
	5637	34709	18290

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